

order to obtain a state of temporary protection. Through the diffuseness of the information coming by all means, it noticed that parent's attitude changed regarding vaccination. The aim of this study is to express the opinion of parents towards vaccination.

Materials and methods. This is a prospective study using a questionnaire with 17 questions. Data were collected between 15.10.2015-15.12.2015 from parents (n=272) whose children are pupils under 14 years old. Data were statistically processed using Graphpad.

Discussion results. It not found a statistical significant difference between sample of parents with higher education (197, 72,42%) and the sample of parents without higher education (75, 27,57%), both samples not choose the optional vaccination.

As well, number of parents living in urban areas (160, 76,19%) who received information from medical stuff regarding vaccination's benefits is higher than the number of parents living in rural areas (34, 54,83%), emphasize a statistical significant difference between those two samples.

It can be noticed that the majority of parents questioned living in urban area (69.04%) and the ones livind in rural areas (50%) agree with new very strict law regarding vaccination.

Out of survey questioned, 17 parents (8%) didn't vaccinate their children for various reasons. Out of those 17, 13 declared that they will maintain the decision not to vaccinate their children.

Conclusions. Parents consider that sanitary system has a big responsibility to inform parents on vaccination. This responsibility is shared between Ministry of Health and healthcare providers as family doctor, pediatrician.

Keywords: vaccination, parent's opinion, children.

236. STRESS-A REAL PROBLEM OF TEACHERS

Dorina Pogreban

Scientific adviser: Catalina Croitoru, Associate Professor, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Hans Selye, the parent of stress has tried more variants to define stress, after more research he concluded that stress is a body reaction which appears under the influence of different stressing factors of the external environment. Along time there have been made more challenges to define stress, one completing the other. Stress is an integrative part of daily life which cannot be avoided (Elizabeth Kendall, 2000). Stress is a complex psycho-social phenomenon which appears from the struggle of a person who has more demands, tasks, situations that are understood as being difficult, painful or of a great importance for a certain person (Baban, 1998). Stress can interfere in any domain becoming a normal experience for everyone but it may have two sides: once it can appear as a stimulus due to which you can achieve a goal, the other side may be as a decisive factor in changing the existing life style into a negative one.

Materials and methods: In the present work there were analyzed the major aspects of this issue that have been published the last 10 yers. The study is based on 53 sources of literature of foreign authors (Romania, Russia, USA, Germany, Italy, etc.).

Discussion results: Social changes didn't make teachers immune towards stress. Meanwhile society sees teaching as a job without difficulties but with more advantages: an organized program of activity, holidays, free time. These words refer to the narrow vision people have about the work and the activities performed by a teacher.

The main sources of stress among teachers (according to the research lately made in Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Portugal, Danemark, Australia) are: the speed of producing information, the compulsoriness of reading, preparing and bringing up to day the information, the big volume of administrative tasks, the lack of teachers' autonomy, the lack of support and cooperation, problems that appear from class management (weak planning and programming, the reduced skillfulness of teachers in the domain of human relationship, of communication, of conflict management) the growth of didactic norms and of working form, the lack of space, the difficulty of career growth, the low wages of teachers (a factor that determines them have two jobs in order to survive).

Work in stress conditions can bring a series of consequences such as tiredness, pressure, sleep or voice disorder etc..According to the worldwide statistics the phenomenon of job abandones about 20-50% in the first years of activity.

Conclusion: Preventing a pathologic state is simpler cheaper and more efficient than treating itself. The same happens about stress. There are multiple ways and methods to reduce stress: full filling a task or a job on time, relaxing, preserving feelings, and the most important is to be able to tell, to admit the presence of stress –doing that we can diminish its action.

Key words: stress, teachers, factors, consequences, means.

237. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF INFECTION WITH EBOLA VIRUS – SUMMING-UP STUDY

Doina Repesco

Scientific adviser: Cotelea Adrian, PhD, Associate Professor, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: When it comes to serious diseases that torture Africa, there is no other name that to sound as fearsome as Ebola. Ebola has murdered so far too many people, the number of whom will remain unknown for the medical science. It is not known exactly how many epidemics have been in the past, which cut down hundreds of victims in a few days. In order to highlight some epidemiological peculiarities specific to Ebola, it was initiated this summing-up study.

Materials and methods: The study is based on the analysis of data from the specialty literature. Over 300 sources have been analyzed in this respect. By meta-analysis, it was appreciated the timeline of occurrence of pandemics and it was evaluated the efficiency of different prevention measures. The integral study is presented in the graduation thesis of the author.